

KS4 Maths & Finance Teaching and Learning Framework

<u>Intent</u>

Our students will enjoy developing their numeracy skills and take satisfaction in problem solving. We place emphasis on the mathematical process rather than the final answer, placing value on learning from mistakes and building on prior learning. Pupils will leave us understanding that maths is in the world around us and does not solely take place in the classroom.

Our maths curriculum will ensure that pupils are able to apply their mathematical skills to the world around them , ensuring they are as fully prepared for adulthood as possible.

<u>Rationale</u>

Mathematics plays a crucial role in our everyday lives, providing us with the tools to understand and engage with the world around us. It nurtures the natural ability of students to think logically, solve puzzles, and apply these skills to real-life problems. Our goal is to foster creative thinking and establish connections between mathematical concepts by exploring patterns in numbers, shapes, measurements, and statistics. Through the principles of fluency, reasoning, and problem-solving, we aim for our students to not only explain their reasoning but also justify their answers. This development will equip them with the necessary skills, knowledge, and efficient calculation methods to succeed economically and solve daily challenges. Mastering mathematics will be instrumental in preparing our students to confidently and resiliently navigate their transition to college or the workforce.

To ensure comprehensive learning, we have designed a spiral curriculum that allows our students to revisit topics and areas multiple times throughout their academic journey. Running through the framework there will be a focus on students ability to solve problems mentally whenever possible. With each revisit, the complexity of the subject matter increases, while maintaining connections with prior learning and placing it in context. This approach offers numerous benefits as it reinforces and strengthens



information and learning each time a topic is revisited. It enables a logical progression from basic concepts to more advanced ones. Additionally, students are encouraged to apply their foundational knowledge to achieve later learning objectives.

Cycle One						
	Autumn 1			Autumn 2		
Pla	ce Value & Four Oper	rations		Number 1		
Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	
Understanding Addition - Recognize and count objects and actions to understand addition as combining groups.	Understanding Place Value (1- at least 100) - Identify the value of digits in numbers up to and beyond 100. - Recognize the importance of the	Understanding Place Value (1-1000) - Identify the value of digits in numbers beyond 1000. Column Addition and Subtraction	Identifying Simple Number Patterns: - Recognize basic number patterns in sequences, using colours, numicon or pictures	Identifying Number Patterns: - Recognize and describe number patterns in sequences, including arithmetic and geometric patterns. - Extend and	Exploring Square Numbers, Square Roots, and Powers: - Learn the concept of square numbers (e.g., 4, 9, 16) and square roots (e.g., √9 = 3). - Understand the concept of powers and	
Understanding Subtraction - Identify situations where subtraction is needed, such as taking away objects.	position of digits in a number. Column Addition and Subtraction - Add and subtract numbers using the vertical	 Add and subtract numbers using the vertical column method. Carry over and borrow when needed in column addition and subtraction. 	- Extend and predict simple patterns in sequences, Writing Whole Numbers as Words: - Develop the	predict patterns in numerical sequences. Writing Numbers as Words: - Develop the skill to express numbers in word form,	how they relate to exponentiation (e.g., 2^3 = 8). Factors and Highest Common Factors (H.C.F): - Understand factors as numbers that divide	



	column method.(no	Ordering Desimals	ability to express whole numbers in	including whole numbers and	evenly into another
Introduction to	rearranging). Add and subtract	Ordering Decimals		decimals.	number.
		and Negative Numbers	spoken word form.	- Practise	- Calculate the highest
Multiplication	numbers using the				common factor (H.C.F) of
- Explore	column method	- Arrange decimals	Duris Dulas fau	converting numerical	two or more numbers.
multiplication as	with rearranging.	in ascending and	Basic Rules for	expressions to	
repeated addition,		descending order.	Arithmetic	written words	Multiples and Lowest
e.g., 2 groups of 3	Ordering	- Understand the	Operations:	accurately.	Common Multiples
is the same as 3 +	Numbers (Up to	concept of negative	- Learn and		(L.C.M):
3.	at least 1000)	numbers and place	apply basic rules	Understanding Odd	- Understand multiples
- Begin to solve	- Arrange	them on a number	for addition,	and Even Numbers:	as numbers that are
simple	numbers in	line.	subtraction,	- Differentiate	products of another
multiplication	ascending and		multiplication, and	between odd and	number.
problems, like 2 x	descending order	Multiplication	division with small	even numbers.	- Calculate the lowest
1, by counting or	up to at least 1000.	Timetables	numbers or	- Identify the	common multiple (L.C.M)
grouping objects.	- Compare and	- recall	objects	properties and	of two or more numbers.
	place numbers	multiplication tables		characteristics of	
Introduction to	correctly on a	up to 12 x	Halving and	both odd and even	Identifying Prime
Division	number line.	- Solve	Doubling	numbers.	Numbers:
- Understand		multiplication	(Numbers up to	- Identify basic	
division as sharing	Multiplication	problems involving 2	20):	properties of odd	- Recognize prime
or grouping	Timetables	and a single-digit	- Practice	and even numbers,	numbers within a specified
objects into equal	- recall	number.	halving and	like "odd numbers	range and understand
parts.	multiplication facts		doubling small	end in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9."	their properties
- Divide a small	for times tables up	Long Multiplication	amounts		
set of objects into	to 10 x table	- Perform long	efficiently.	Negative Numbers:	Using Rounding for
equal groups to	- Solve	multiplication using	•	- Recap the	Estimations:
introduce basic	multiplication	the grid method.		concept of negative	Pupils will be able to
division concepts.	problems involving	- Multiply		numbers and their	identify situations where
	a 2 digit and a	multi-digit numbers		placement on the	rounding is useful, round
Recognizing	single-digit	step by step, aligning		number line.	numbers to the nearest



Symbols	number.	digits correctly.	- Understand	ten, hundred, or other
- Learn and			operations involving	specified place value, and
recognize the	Long	Division Using	negative numbers	use rounded numbers to
addition (+),	Multiplication	Written Methods	(e.g., addition,	estimate the results of
subtraction (-),	- Perform long	- Learn various	subtraction).	mathematical calculations
multiplication (x),	multiplication	methods for		and real-world problems
and division (÷)	using the grid	performing division.	Halving and	with reasonable accuracy.
symbols.	method	- Divide two	Doubling:	-Students will develop the
 Associate these 		numbers using the	 Practice halving 	ability to assess the
symbols with their	Division Using	long division method.	and doubling	appropriateness of their
respective	Written Methods		numbers efficiently.	rounded estimations in
operations.	- Pupils will	Remainders in	- Apply halving	different contexts and
	practise a variety	Division	and doubling	explain their reasoning for
Using Basic	of methods for	Solve division	techniques for	choosing specific rounding
Maths Facts	performing	problems and	mental calculations.	strategies.
- Recall basic	division (eg	express the		
addition and	repeated	remainder	Understanding	
subtraction facts	subtraction)	appropriately.	BIDMAS (Order of	
for numbers 0-5.	- Pupils will		Operations):	
- Begin to use	Understand what a		- Familiarise with	
these facts to	remainder is in	Advanced Currency	the BIDMAS	
solve simple	division.	Recognition and	acronym (Brackets,	
maths problems		Handling:	Indices, Division and	
		- Demonstrate a	Multiplication,	
		comprehensive	Addition and	
	Recognizing Coins	understanding of	Subtraction).	
	and Notes:	various coins and	 Apply the order 	
	- Identify and	notes, including their	of operations to	
	distinguish various	denominations and	solve complex	
	coins and notes,	distinguishing	mathematical	
	including their	features.	expressions.	



denominations and	- Apply this	Factors:	
unique features.	knowledge during a	- Recognize factors	
	visit to a local	as numbers that can	
Making Amounts	supermarket, where	divide evenly into	
with Coins and	you will identify and	another number.	
Notes:	handle different	- Identify factors of	
- Construct	currency	simple numbers up to	
specific monetary	denominations for	25 without complex	
amounts using a	real-life transactions.	calculations.	
combination of			
coins and notes,	Money Management	Multiples:	
considering	and Practical	- Understand	
different	Budgeting:	multiples as numbers	
denominations.	- Develop practical	that can be obtained	
- Demonstrate	money management	by counting forward	
the ability to form	skills by creating and	from another	
amounts	managing a realistic	number.	
accurately and	shopping list based	- Find the first few	
efficiently.	on specific needs,	multiples of numbers	
- Practise making	preferences, and	up to 10 through	
purchases and	budget constraints.	counting.	
paying for items at	- Calculate the		
the local	estimated total cost	Prime Numbers (Up	
supermarket using	of items on the	to 20):	
the appropriate	shopping list,	- Define prime	
currency.	considering	numbers as numbers	
	quantities, prices,	that have exactly	
Money as	and potential	two factors: 1 and	
Decimals:	discounts to stay	themselves.	
- Understand the	within budget.	- Recognize prime	
connection		numbers within a	



between money	Transaction	specified range from	
and decimals by	Calculations and	1 to 20.	
recognizing that	Efficient Payment		
cents represent	Handling:		
parts of a whole	- Apply		
dollar.	mathematical		
- Begin to use	calculations to		
decimal notation	determine the total		
when dealing with	cost of items		
monetary	selected during the		
amounts, such as	supermarket visit,		
understanding that	considering any		
£1.50 can be	discounts or special		
represented as	offers.		
1.50 pounds.	- Practise efficient		
	payment handling by		
Calculating Totals	calculating change		
with Money	accurately and		
(Including	confirming receipts		
Real-Life	during real-life		
Scenarios):	transactions at the		
- Calculate the	supermarket.		
total cost of items			
when given a list of	Financial		
prices and	Decision-Making:		
quantities,	- Engage in		
simulating real-life	informed financial		
shopping	decision-making by		
scenarios.	evaluating product		
- Apply addition	options, comparing		
skills to find the	prices, and making		



sum of multiple items, considering both the value of coins and notes. - Use these skills to create and manage a shopping list during the supermarket visit. Calculating Change: - Determine the change to be received after making a purchase by subtracting the total cost from the amount paid. - Accurately count and provide change using a combination of	choices based on quality, value, and personal preferences during the supermarket visit. - Reflect on and analyse the financial decisions made during the visit, considering how easy or difficult it was to remain within budget.		
change using a			
change during the supermarket visit when making purchases.			



Budgeting and		
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Decision-Making:		
- Learn to make		
informed decisions		
when shopping by		
comparing prices,		
evaluating quality,		
and considering		
personal		
preferences.		
- Set a budget		
for a shopping trip		
and make choices		
that fit within the		
budget constraints.		
- Reflect on		
budgeting and		
decision-making		
experiences during		
and after the		
supermarket visit.		
Practical		
Application of		
Money Skills:		
- Apply money		
skills acquired		
during the		
supermarket visit		
to real-life		



	situations, such as shopping for groceries, personal items, or making everyday transactions. - Gain hands-on experience managing money, making purchases, and handling change in a practical setting.					
	Spring 1			Spring 2		
	Geometry & Measu	re	Number 2			
Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	
Using a Ruler to Measure Lines: -Introduce learners to the concept of measurement using a ruler. Help them understand how to place a ruler alongside an object or line and	Identifying 2D Shapes: - Differentiate between 2d shapes based on their defining characteristics, such as the number of sides and angles.	Calculate the Area of Triangles: -By the end of this lesson, students should be able to accurately calculate the area of triangles using the formula A = 0.5 * base * height, demonstrating a	Understanding What Fractions Represent: - Recognize that fractions represent parts of a whole or a group. - Understand that fractions are used to show how something is	Simplifying Fractions: - Simplify fractions with different numerators and denominators to their lowest terms. Comparing and	Solving Word Problems (Multiplying Proper Fractions): - Solve word problems that involve the multiplication of proper fractions and express answers in simplified form. Adding Improper	



count the units to find its length. Focus on measuring lines of different sizes in a hands-on and practical manner. Identifying Straight Lines: -Teach learners to recognize and distinguish straight lines from other shapes and objects. Use everyday examples, such as the edges of a book or the sides of a door, to help them identify and understand the characteristics of straight lines. Recognizing Basic Shapes: -Introduce simple geometric shapes like circles,	clear understanding of how to measure and apply the base and height of a triangle. Decompose and Calculate Compound Shape Areas: -Develop the ability to decompose complex shapes into simpler geometric components, such as triangles and rectangles. Students will then calculate the total area of compound shapes by summing the areas of these individual components, demonstrating proficiency in breaking down and solving more	divided into smaller, equal parts. Identifying Basic Fractions: - Recognize and name simple fractions, such as halves (1/2) and quarters (1/4). - Learn to identify these fractions in everyday objects, like dividing a pizza into halves or sharing cookies into quarters. Comparing Fractions: - Understand the concept of "more" or "less" when comparing fractions. - Compare basic fractions (e.g., 1/2 and 1/4) to identify which	Ordering Fractions (Different Denominators): - Compare and order fractions when the denominators are dissimilar, using visual models and reasoning. Comparing and Ordering Fractions (Common Denominators/Num erators): - Compare and order fractions by finding common denominators or common numerators, promoting understanding of equivalence. Adding & Subtracting Fractions with common denominators: -Perform addition	Fractions and Mixed Numbers (Unlike Denominators): - Add improper fractions and mixed numbers with different denominators, simplifying answers where possible. Subtracting Mixed Numbers with Regrouping: - Apply regrouping techniques to subtract mixed numbers accurately. Understanding Percentage Increase and Decrease with Multipliers: - Students should be able to comprehend the concepts of percentage increase and decrease and how to use multipliers to calculate these changes. They should be able to apply this
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squares, triangles, and rectangles. Help learners identify these shapes in their surroundings and understand their basic properties, such as the number of sides and corners. Calculating Area in Basic Shapes: -Begin to introduce the concept of area by focusing on basic shapes like squares and rectangles.	Perimeter and Area: - Calculate the perimeter of more complex 2D shapes eg compound shapes - calculate the area of basic shapes like rectangles and squares by counting unit squares or using formulas. Constructing and Drawing 2D Shapes: - Use rulers, protractors, and other tools to accurately draw 2D shapes with specific dimensions. - Understand how to construct shapes based on given criteria, like drawing a	complex area problems. Apply Area Concepts to Real-World Scenarios: -Apply the knowledge of area calculation to real-world scenarios and practical problems involving triangles and compound shapes, such as calculating the area of irregular plots of land or designing floor plans. Students should be able to translate mathematical concepts into meaningful applications.	represents a larger or smaller part. Practical Use of Fractions: - Apply the concept of fractions in everyday situations, such as sharing toys or snacks with friends. - Use simple fractions to describe how objects or groups are divided or shared in a practical context.	and subtraction operations on fractions with common denominators simplifying answers where possible. Adding and Subtracting Fractions (Different Denominators): - Perform addition and subtraction operations on fractions with distinct denominators, ensuring the result is less than one. Multiplying Proper Fractions (Simplified Answers): - Multiply proper fractions together, ensuring the answer is simplified to its lowest terms.	knowledge to solve problems involving price changes, discounts, markups, salary adjustments, and other scenarios where percentages are used to represent changes in values. - Additionally, students should be able to explain how the multiplier method simplifies the calculation of these percentage changes and demonstrate proficiency in its application.
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	parallelogram with specific angles. Analysing Real-World Applications of 2D Shapes: - Apply knowledge of 2D shapes to solve real-world problems, such as calculating the area of a room or determining the shape of a garden. - Recognize and describe the presence of 2D shapes in everyday objects and architecture.	Understanding Pythagoras' Theorem: -By the end of this lesson, students should have a clear and comprehensive understanding of Pythagoras' Theorem, recognizing it as a fundamental principle that applies to right-angled triangles. They should be able to state the theorem and its significance in geometry.	Dividing one Fraction by another: - Perform division operations to divide proper fractions, expressing answers as fractions. Solving Word Problems (Dividing Proper Fractions by Whole Numbers): - Solve word problems that require dividing proper fractions by whole numbers and express answers in context. Calculating Decimal Fraction Equivalents:	
- - - - - - - 	Identifying Types of Angles: -Students should be able to distinguish and correctly identify different types of	Applying Pythagoras' Theorem: -Develop the ability to apply Pythagoras' Theorem to calculate the length of an	- Convert fractions to their decimal equivalents with an understanding of place value and decimal notation. Calculating	



angles, including acute, obtuse, right, and straight angles, both in written descriptions and geometric figures. Measuring Angles: -Develop proficiency in using a protractor to accurately measure angles in degrees.	unknown side (either the hypotenuse or another side) in a right-angled triangle. Students should be able to identify when the theorem is applicable and solve related problems accurately. Using Pythagoras' Theorem in Real-World Scenarios:	Percentages of an Amount: -Develop proficiency in calculating percentages of a given amount. Students should be able to use various methods, such as finding a percentage of a number through multiplication or by converting percentages into fractions and decimals. They should also be able	
Constructing Angles: -Learn to use a ruler and protractor to draw angles with specified measurements. Students should be able to construct angles of various sizes and types, including acute, obtuse, and right angles, following	-Apply Pythagoras' Theorem to solve real-world problems and practical situations, such as determining the distance between two points on a map, calculating the dimensions of a right-angled object, or assessing the	to solve practical problems that involve finding a percentage of an amount. Introduce the idea of 10% as a building block. Calculating One Amount as a Percentage of Another: -Enable students to calculate one	



given instructi or angles from diagram. Applying Ang Concepts: -Apply knowle of angle types angle measurement, angle construct to solve geom problems and real-world scenarios. Students shou able to calculo missing angles triangles, quadrilaterals, other polygons well as use any to solve proble	ainvolving right angles. Students should demonstrate the ability to translate mathematical concepts into real-world applicationand trion etricAngle Properties in Triangles and Quadrilaterals: -Students should be able to identify and apply angle properties within triangles and quadrilaterals, including recognizing		amount as a percentage of another, emphasising the concept of finding a percentage increase or decrease. They should be able to use this knowledge to solve problems related to discounts and other real-world applications involving percentages.	
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	They should be able to calculate missing angles in these		
	polygons using this		
	knowledge.		
	Understanding		
	Exterior Angles		
	around a Point:		
	-Develop an		
	understanding of		
	exterior angles		
	formed around a		
	point. Students		
	should be able to		
	recognize that the		
	sum of the exterior		
	angles around a		
	point is always 360		
	degrees and apply		
	this concept to solve		
	problems involving		
	angles formed from		
	a common point and		
	2 angles on a line		
	(180 degrees).		



Understanding	
Angle Relationships	
in Parallel Lines:	
-Introduce mid-level	
learners to the	
concept of angle	
relationships within	
parallel lines.	
Students should be	
able to identify and	
apply angle rules,	
such as	
corresponding	
angles, alternate	
interior angles, and	
alternate exterior	
angles, to solve	
problems involving	
intersecting lines and	
parallel lines. They	
should also be able	
to distinguish	
between these angle	
relationships and	
apply them	



		effectively in various geometric scenarios.			
	Summer 1			Summer 2	
	Algebra			Statistics & Probab	bility
Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	Encountering	Developing	Enhancing
Recognizing Numbers and Counting - Develop the ability to recognize and identify numbers from 1 to 10. - Practise counting objects and understanding numerical order. Matching Objects to Numbers - Connect objects to their	Finding Function Outputs and Inverse Operations: - Find the output of a single function machine when given the input. - Apply inverse operations to determine the input from the output of a function machine. Utilising Diagrams, Letters, and Number	Finding Function Machines from Two-Step Expressions: - Identify function machines within two-step algebraic expressions. - Relate expressions with two-step operations to the concept of function machines. Substitution with Two-Step Expressions: - Practise	Collecting Data: - Learn to gather information by counting or asking questions in a structured way. - Understand that data is a collection of facts or details about something. Creating Simple Pictograms: - Use basic symbols or	Interpreting Pictograms: - Read and interpret information presented in pictograms, understanding that each symbol represents a certain quantity. - Make comparisons between different quantities represented in pictograms. Creating	Analysing Data Distribution: - Use pie charts to analyse the distribution of data among different categories or components. - Identify which categories are more or less significant based on their respective sector sizes. Constructing and Labelling Pie Charts: - Construct pie charts to represent data, ensuring that the sum of the angles equals 360 degrees (or



corresponding numbers, such as matching three apples with the number "3." - Begin to understand that numbers represent quantities. Understanding Basic Operations - Explore basic addition and subtraction as combining or taking away objects. - Use physical objects or pictures to grasp the concept of adding and subtracting. Introducing Simple Patterns - Recognize and create simple patterns, like	Operations with Function Machines: - Represent function machines using diagrams and algebraic expressions. - Use letters (unknowns) in combination with number operations to describe and solve function machine problems. Identifying Function Machines from Expressions: - Recognize function machines when presented in algebraic expressions. - Understand the relationship between expressions and	substituting values into two-step algebraic expressions. - Calculate the outcomes of expressions with multiple steps when values are substituted. Generating Sequences from Algebraic Rules: - Learn how to generate sequences of numbers using given algebraic rules. - Apply these rules to create and extend numerical sequences. Using Graphs to Represent Functions: - Create graphical representations of one-step functions using coordinates.	pictures to represent collected data. - Create simple pictograms to display data related to familiar objects or preferences. Interpreting Pictograms: - Recognize and understand that each symbol or picture in a pictogram represents a piece of information or data. - Read and interpret simple pictograms to answer questions about the	Pictograms: - Create pictograms to represent data, choosing appropriate symbols and scales. - Label pictograms clearly and ensure they effectively convey information. Analysing Tally Charts: - Interpret data presented in tally charts, recognizing how tally marks represent individual units. - Use tally charts to count and compare the frequency of different items or categories. Constructing Tally Charts:	 100%). Label pie charts with category names and percentages for each sector, enhancing data comprehension. Interpreting Histograms: Define histograms as graphical representations of data that show the frequency or count of data points within specific intervals or bins. Learn to read histograms by analysing the height of bars within each interval. Analysing Data Distribution in Histograms: Use histograms to analyse the distribution of data values, including identifying trends, modes, and data spread. Understand how the shape of a histogram can
create simple	between	one-step functions	•		- Understand how the



in a sequence. - Begin to understand the idea of repetition and predictability. Exploring Shapes and Sizes - Identify and differentiate between basic shapes, such as circles, squares, and triangles. - Compare and describe the size of objects using terms like "big," "small," "short," and "long." Creating and Extending	Substitution into Expressions: - Learn how to substitute specific values into algebraic expressions. - Calculate the result of expressions when values are replaced with unknowns or numbers. Determining Inputs and Outputs for Two Function Machines: - Find both input and output values for two different	represent two-step functions graphically	Comparing Data Sets with Pictograms: - Use pictograms to compare data from different categories or groups. - Make basic comparisons, such as identifying which category has more or fewer items based on the pictogram.	organise data efficiently. - Ensure tally charts are neatly organised and labelled, making them easy to read and understand. Understanding Bar Charts (Bar Graphs): - Interpret information presented in bar charts with intervals of more than one,, recognizing that the height or length of bars represents data values. - Compare data across different	such as symmetry or skewness.
Creating and	- Find both input and output values			values. - Compare data	
Patterns - Build on the concept of patterns by	function machines. - Analyse how multiple function machines can be			categories or time periods using bar charts.	
creating and extending more complex patterns, such as ABAB or	used in a sequence.			Creating and Customizing Bar Charts: - Create bar charts	



ABBABB. - Recognize patterns in everyday objects and activities.	Letters, and Two Function Machines: - Represent and solve problems involving two function machines using diagrams and algebraic expressions. - Apply letters (unknowns) and number operations to describe and solve two-step function machine problems.		to display data, selecting appropriate scales and labels for both axes. - Customise bar charts by choosing different colours and styles to enhance visual clarity and impact. Analysing Pie Charts (Circle Graphs): - Interpret data presented in pie charts, understanding that each sector represents a portion of the whole. - Analyse the distribution of data among categories or components within a	
			distribution of data among categories or components within a	
			pie chart. -Understand that each sector represents a portion of the whole and is	



		proportional to the data it represents.	

Cycle Two						
Autumn 1				Autumn 2		
Number 1			Geometry & Measure			
Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	
Understanding Addition:	Understanding Place Value: - Extend	Column Addition and Subtraction - Add and subtract	. Recognizing Clocks - Identify and	Understanding Analogue Clocks - Recognize the	Converting Analogue to Digital Time (24-Hour Format):	



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- Build on the	understanding of place value to	numbers using the vertical column	recognize the	components of an	- Understand and demonstrate the
concept of	numbers up to	method, including	appearance of both analogue and	analogue clock, including the hour	conversion of time from
addition by	1,000.and beyond.	carrying over and	digital clocks.	hand, minute hand,	analogue clocks to the
applying it to	- Recognize the	borrowing when	- Distinguish	and clock face.	24-hour digital format.
more complex	significance of	needed in column	between the hour	- Identify and	- Practise converting
scenarios.	each digit's	addition and	and minute hands	read the time	time accurately, including
	position in larger	subtraction.	on an analogue	displayed on an	recognizing AM and PM
	numbers, including	subfraction.	clock.	analogue clock to	distinctions.
	thousands and	Ordering Decimals	CIUCK.	the nearest hour	distinctions.
Understanding	hundreds.	and Negative	Understanding	and half-hour.	Using Timetables
Subtraction:		Numbers	Day and Night		- Learn to interpret and
- Extend the	Column Addition	- Arrange decimals	- Differentiate	Calculating	use timetables, such as
understanding of	and Subtraction:	in ascending and	between daytime	Duration of Events	bus schedules or train
subtraction to	- Add and subtract	descending order.	and nighttime.	- Learn to	timetables.
more diverse	two-digit and three	- Understand the	- Recognize that	measure the	- Apply timetables to
situations where it	digit numbers	concept of negative	the sun is typically	duration of simple	plan and schedule
is necessary to	using column	numbers and place	up during the day	events using	activities and
subtract or	addition and	them on a number	and down during	minutes and hours.	transportation.
	subtraction with	line.	the night.	- Calculate the	
remove items from	and without			time elapsed	Worded Time Problems
a given set.	regrouping.	Multiplication	Sequencing Daily	between the start	- Solve complex word
	- Solve problems	Timetables	Activities	and end of events	problems involving time,
Exploring	that involve	- recall	- Arrange daily	using analogue	incorporating various time
Multiplication	borrowing and	multiplication tables	activities in	clocks.	units (seconds, minutes,
Concepts:	carrying when	up to 12 x	chronological order,		hours, days).
- Deepen the	appropriate.	- Solve	emphasising	Units of Time	- Analyse and extract
understanding of		multiplication	morning, afternoon,	- Understand the	relevant information from
multiplication by	Ordering	problems involving 2	and evening	concept of units of	worded time problems.
exploring it as a	Numbers (Up to	and a single-digit	routines.	time, such as	Adding Time of Events
	1000):	number.	- Begin to	seconds, minutes,	Adding Time of Events



up or repeated addition, e.g., 3 groups of 4 is equivalent to 4 + 4 + 4.to array number ascendi descend to inclu number beyond multiplication to solve more complex problems involving larger numbers, arrays, and real-world situations.to array ascendi descend to inclu number proficie compar accurat number accurat number accurat number expand line, inc valuesDivision Concepts: - Expand the comprehension of division by delving into the conceptsMultipl Timeta - Recall multipli confide times to times to times to problem	 Perform long multiplication using the grid method. Multiply multi-digit numbers step by step, aligning digits correctly. Division Using Written Methods Learn various methods for performing division. Divide two numbers using the long division method. Division Using Written Methods Learn various methods for performing division. Divide two numbers using the long division method. Remainders in Division Solve division problems and express the remainder appropriately. 	simple time-related vocabulary, such as "morning," "afternoon," "night," "today," and "tomorrow." - Practice using these words in everyday	hours, days, and weeks. - Learn to differentiate between these units and their relative sizes. Converting Analogue to Digital Time - Translate the time shown on an analogue clock into digital format (e.g., 2:30 PM). - Practise converting between analogue and digital time representations. Interpreting Calendars - Explore the use of calendars to track dates, months, and years. - Understand how to locate specific dates and events on	and Calculating Duration - Calculate the total time elapsed when multiple events occur at different times during the day. - Apply addition and subtraction skills to find the duration of events spanning multiple time periods.
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Recognizing	demonstrating		a calendar.	
Mathematical	improved		.	
Symbols:	multiplication		Worded Time	
- Continue to learn	fluency.		Problems	
and recognize mathematical symbols such as addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (×),	Long Multiplication: - Advance long multiplication skills to include two-digit by		- Solve word problems that involve telling time and calculating time intervals. - Use reading and comprehension	
and division (+).	two-digit		skills to extract	
- Gain a deeper	multiplication		relevant	
•	using the grid		information from	
understanding of	method.		the problems.	
how these symbols	- Apply the grid			
represent	method for		Adding Time of Events and	
mathematical	multiplication efficiently to solve		Calculating	
operations and	more complex		Duration	
apply them to	problems involving		- Add the	
more intricate	larger numbers.		durations of	
mathematical			multiple events	
expressions.	Division Using		using analogue	
	Written Methods:		clocks and units of	
Applying Basic	- Build on		time.	
Maths Facts:	knowledge of		- Calculate the	
- Build upon the	division methods		total time elapsed	
recall of basic	by learning and		when multiple	
addition and	practising the short division		events occur sequentially.	

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subtraction facts for numbers 0-5 to include facts for numbers up to 10 or higher. - Apply these facts confidently and efficiently to solve a wide range of mathematical problems, laying the foundation for more advanced mathematical operations.	method. - Develop proficiency in solving division problems involving larger dividends and divisors, including remainders, using written methods such as short division.				
	Spring 1			Spring 2	
	Number 2		Algebra		
Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	Encountering	Developing	Enhancing
Collecting Data from Simple Observations: - Develop the ability to collect	Identifying Multiples and Factors: - Identify multiples and factors of a given	Exploring Square Numbers, Square Roots, and Powers: - Learn the concept of square numbers (e.g., 4, 9, 16) and	Solving Simple Equations with Concrete Examples:	Understanding unknowns/Unkno wns - Define and identify what an	Understanding unknowns and Constants - Define and distinguish between unknowns (representing unknowns)



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basic data by counting and observing everyday objects or occurrences. - Practice recording the data in a simple, organised manner, such as tally marks or simple drawings. Creating Basic Pictograms: - Learn to represent collected data using simple pictograms, where each picture or symbol represents one unit of data. - Explore using easily	number. - Find all factor pairs of a number, demonstrating a clear understanding of factors and multiples. Problem Solving with Multiplication and Division: - Solve problems that involve multiplication and division. - Apply knowledge of factors and multiples, as well as squares and cubes, to solve various mathematical problems. Vocabulary of Prime Numbers	square roots (e.g., $\sqrt{9}$ = 3). - Understand the concept of powers and how they relate to exponentiation (e.g., 2^3 = 8). Factors and Highest Common Factors (H.C.F): - Understand factors as numbers that divide evenly into another number. - Calculate the highest common factor (H.C.F) of two or more numbers. Advanced Currency Recognition and Handling: - Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of various coins and notes, including their	 Explore basic equations with a single unknown, using everyday objects like apples or toys to represent numbers. Begin to solve these equations by finding the value of the unknown through physical manipulation, such as counting objects. Using Shapes and Pictures for Algebraic Ideas: Understand that algebraic concepts can be connected to shapes and pictures. Practise using drawings or shapes 	unknown is in mathematical expressions. - Recognize and use simple unknowns (e.g., x, y) to represent unknown quantities. Solving One-Step Equations - Learn to solve one-step equations involving addition or subtraction. - Practise using inverse operations to isolate the unknown in equations like 3 + x = 7. Solving Simple Equations with Multiplication and Division - Extend equation-solving skills to include	and constants (fixed values) in algebraic expressions and equations. - Identify unknowns and constants in given algebraic expressions. Solving One-Step Equations - Solve one-step equations involving addition or subtraction with integers and fractions. - Use inverse operations to isolate the unknown, such as solving equations like 3x + 5 = 11. Solving One-Step Equations with Multiplication and Division - Extend equation-solving skills to include multiplication and division. - Solve equations like
recognizable	and Composite	denominations and	to illustrate basic	multiplication and	2y/4 = 6 or 8z - 7 = 17 by
symbols, like	Numbers:	distinguishing	equations, making	division.	applying inverse



smiley faces or	- Define and use	features.	the idea of	- Solve equations	operations.
stars, to create the	the vocabulary	- Apply this	unknowns more	like $2x = 10$ or $15 \div y$	
pictograms.	related to prime	knowledge during a	tangible.	= 3 by applying	Translating Word
pierograms.	numbers, prime	visit to a local	langible.	inverse operations.	Problems into Equations
Interpreting	factors, and	supermarket, where	Discovering		- Translate word
Interpreting	composite	you will identify and	Balance in	Using Expressions	problems and real-world
Pictograms for	numbers.	handle different		to Represent	scenarios into algebraic
Number Patterns:	- Distinguish	currency	Equations:	Real-World	equations.
- Understand	between prime	denominations for	- Explore the idea	Scenarios	- Understand how to
that pictograms	and composite	real-life transactions.	of balance by	- Translate real-world	represent situations like "twice a number increased
represent data	numbers, understanding	Money Management	understanding that	situations into	by 4 is 18" as algebraic
visually and that	their properties.	and Practical	equations represent	simple algebraic	equations.
patterns can	men propernes.	Budgeting:	a balance between	expressions.	equations.
emerge from the		- Develop practical	two sides.	- Understand how	Solving Two-Step
arrangement of	Reinforcing	money management	- Engage with	to represent	Equations
symbols.	Vocabulary and	skills by creating and	simple equations	situations like "5	- Learn to solve two-step
- Begin to	Prime Number	managing a realistic	like "2 + 3 = 5" and	more than a	equations that involve
identify and	Recognition:	shopping list based	"4 - 2 = 2" to grasp	number" as	both addition/subtraction
, discuss simple	- Continue to use	on specific needs,	the concept of	algebraic	and
number patterns,	and understand	preferences, and	keeping both sides	expressions (x + 5).	multiplication/division.
such as which	the vocabulary of prime numbers,	budget constraints. - Calculate the	equal.	Evaluating	- Apply a step-by-step approach to solve
symbol appears	prime factors, and	estimated total cost	cquu.	Expressions	equations like 2x + 3 = 11
most frequently or	composite	of items on the		- Learn to	or $5y/2 - 1 = 9$.
least frequently in	numbers.	shopping list,		substitute values	01 0 4 / 2 2 = 7.
. ,	- Determine	considering		for unknowns and	Applying Algebraic Skills
the pictogram.	whether a number	quantities, prices,		evaluate algebraic	to Practical Situations
	up to 100 is prime	and potential		expressions.	- Apply algebraic
	or composite and	discounts to stay		- calculate the	problem-solving skills to
	recall prime	within budget.		value of	practical scenarios,



numbers	up to 19.	expressions like 2x	
	Transaction	3 when x is given.	dimensions, rates, and
Multiply	-		prices.
Formal		Identifying	 Solve problems that
Methods	:: Handling:	Patterns and	require setting up and
- Multi	oly - Apply	Relationships	solving two-step equations
numbers	with up to mathematical	- Recognize	to find unknown
4 digits l	by a one calculations to	patterns and	quantities.
or two-d	igit determine the total	relationships	
number.	cost of items	between numbers	
- Utilise	e formal selected during the	and unknowns.	Solve Problems Involving
written r	nethods, supermarket visit,	- Explore how	Sequences:
including	g long considering any	changing the value	e -Apply understanding of
multiplic	ation, discounts or special	of a unknown	linear number sequences
particulo	arly when offers.	affects the outcom	e to solve real-world
multiplyi	ng by - Practise efficient	in algebraic	problems and
two-digi	t numbers. payment handling b	expressions and	mathematical puzzles,
	calculating change	equations	requiring the recognition
Advance	ed accurately and		and manipulation of such
Multiplic	cation confirming receipts	Identify Number	sequences to find missing
with For	mal during real-life	Patterns:	terms or make predictions.
Methods	transactions at the	- Recognize and	
- Furth	er practice supermarket.	describe linear	Determine Term-to-Term
multiplyi	ng	number patterns i	Rules: Learn to identify
numbers	up to 4 Financial	sequences,	and establish the
digits by	one or Decision-Making:	highlighting the	term-to-term rule for
two-digi	t numbers Engage in	constant differenc	2
- Exten	d informed financial	between	linear sequences,
proficier		consecutive terms	
using for	mal evaluating product		term relates to the
written r		Extend Sequences	::



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particularly focusing on long multiplication for two-digit numbers.Mental Multiplication and Division: - Develop mental maths skills to multiply and divide numbers. - Draw upon known facts and multiplication tables to perform mental calculations efficiently.Recognizing Coins and Notes: - Identify and distinguish various coins and notes, including their denominations and unique features. - Recognize the monetary value associated with	prices, and making choices based on quality, value, and personal preferences during the supermarket visit. - Reflect on and analyse the financial decisions made during the visit, considering how easy or difficult it was to remain within budget.		-Confidently use the terminology of position and term when describing linear sequences. -Extend existing number sequences both forwards and backwards by applying the identified pattern to predict and generate subsequent terms accurately. Generalize and Express Pattern: -Develop the ability to generalise linear number patterns and express rules in words based on multiplying followed by either addition or subtractions. (term to term rule) Solve Problems	previous term through addition or subtraction. Apply Position-to-Term Rules (nth term): Develop the ability to apply position-to-term rules to determine the value of a term at a specific position within a linear sequence without having to generate all previous terms.(nth term)



each coin and note. - Apply this knowledge during a visit to a local supermarket, identifying the currency used in transactions. Making Amounts with Coins and Notes: - Construct specific monetary amounts using a combination of coins and notes, considering different denominations. - Demonstrate the ability to form amounts accurately and efficiently. - Practise making purchases and paying for items at the local supermarket using		Involving Sequences: Apply understanding of linear number sequences to solve real-world problems and mathematical puzzles, requiring the recognition and manipulation of such sequences to find missing terms or make predictions.	
supermarket using			



the appropriate		
currency.		
Money as a		
re-cap on		
Decimals:		
- Understand the		
connection		
between money		
and decimals by		
recognizing that		
cents represent		
parts of a whole		
dollar.		
- Begin to use		
decimal notation		
when dealing with		
monetary		
amounts, such as		
understanding that		
£1.50 can be		
represented as		
1.50 pounds.		
Calculating Totals		
with Money		
(Including		
Real-Life		
Scenarios):		
- Calculate the		
total cost of items		



when given a list of			
prices and			
quantities,			
simulating real-life			
shopping			
scenarios.			
- Apply addition			
skills to find the			
sum of multiple			
items, considering			
both the value of			
coins and notes.			
- Use these skills			
to create and			
manage a			
shopping list			
during the			
supermarket visit.			
Calculating			
Change:			
- Determine the			
change to be			
received after			
making a purchase			
by subtracting the			
total cost from the			
amount paid.			
- Accurately			
count and provide			
change using a			
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combination of		
coins and notes. - Practice giving and receiving change during the supermarket visit when making purchases.		
Budgeting and Decision-Making: - Learn to make informed decisions when shopping by comparing prices, evaluating quality, and considering personal preferences. - Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and decision-making experiences during and after the supermarket visit.		





Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	Encountering	Developing	Enhancing
Basic Rules for Arithmetic Operations: - Learn and apply basic rules for addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division with small numbers. - Practise these operations with simple calculations involving numbers up to 20.	Understanding BIDMAS (Order of Operations): - Apply the order of BIDMAS to solve complex mathematical expressions. Rounding Numbers for Simple Estimations: -Students will gain confidence in	Using Rounding for Estimations: - Students should be able to understand the concept of rounding numbers and apply it as a practical strategy for making estimations. -They should be able to identify situations where rounding is useful, round numbers to the nearest ten, hundred, or other specified	Sharing Equally: -Support learners to be able to understand and demonstrate the concept of sharing objects or items equally among a group. Aim to divide a collection of objects into equal parts and ensure that each part has the same number of	Understanding Ratios: - Define what a ratio is and recognize that it represents a comparison of two or more quantities. - Express ratios in the form of "a to b" or "a:b" and understand their significance in real-world contexts.	Introduction to Ratio and Proportion: Understanding Ratio: - Define what a ratio is and distinguish it as a way to compare two or more quantities. - Represent ratios in the form of "a to b" or "a:b" and identify their components.
Making Sensible Guesses with Rounding: - Learners will hopefully be able to grasp the idea of rounding numbers as a way to make sensible guesses. -They should	using rounding as a helpful tool for making quick and approximate calculations. Calculating Decimal Fraction Equivalents: - Convert fractions to their decimal equivalents with	place value, and use rounded numbers to estimate the results of mathematical calculations and real-world problems with reasonable accuracy. -Students should also develop the ability to assess the appropriateness of their rounded	items. Recognizing Proportion: -Help students recognize the idea of proportion by using concrete objects and visual aids.	Simplifying Ratios: - Learn how to simplify ratios to their simplest form by dividing both parts by their greatest common factor. - Apply this simplification	Understanding Proportion: - Define proportion as a special type of equation that states that two ratios are equal. - Recognize that proportions are used to maintain consistent relationships between quantities.



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understand that rounding makes numbers easier to work with and helps in making quick and reasonable estimations in simple everyday situations, like guessing the number of candies in a jar or the cost of a small toy. -Students should feel confident using rounding to make sensible and approximate guesses.	an understanding of place value and decimal notation. Calculating Percentages of an Amount: -Develop proficiency in calculating percentages of a given amount Students will be able to use various methods, such as finding a percentage of a number through multiplication or by converting percentages into fractions and decimals. - Pupils will be able to solve practical problems that involve finding a percentage of an amount. Introduce the idea of 10% as	estimations in different contexts and explain their reasoning for choosing specific rounding strategies. Understanding Percentage Increase and Decrease with Multipliers: -Students should be able to comprehend the concepts of percentage increase and decrease and how to use multipliers to calculate these changes. They should be able to apply this knowledge to solve problems involving price changes, discounts, markups, salary adjustments, and other scenarios where percentages are used to represent changes in values.	 Pupils will be able to compare the sizes of different groups of objects and identify when one group has more or less than the other. Mixing Simple Recipes: -Introduce the concept of mixing and proportion through simple recipes, such as making fruit squash, fruit salad or a sandwich. Learners will be given the opportunity to follow basic instructions to combine different ingredients in the right proportions to 	process to ratios to make them easier to work with and understand. Using Ratios to Compare Quantities: - Apply ratios to compare different quantities or parts within a whole, such as comparing the number of boys to girls in a class. - Solve problems that involve finding one quantity when the ratio and another quantity are given. Introduction to the Unitary Method: - Define the unitary method as a problem-solving	Comparison Between Ratio and Proportion: Identifying Differences: - Identify the key differences between ratios and proportions, emphasising that a proportion is an equation involving two ratios. - Explain why proportions are used when comparing ratios in specific contexts. Exploring the Unitary Method: Using the Unitary Method to Solve Simple Problems: - Apply the unitary method to solve basic problems, such as finding


a building block. Calculating One Amount as a Percentage of Another: -Enable students to calculate one amount as a percentage of another, emphasising the concept of finding a percentage increase or decrease. They should be able to use this knowledge to solve problems related to discounts, markups, tax calculations, and other real-world applications involving percentages. Calculating Totals with Money (Including	- Additionally, students should be able to explain how the multiplier method simplifies the calculation of these percentage changes and demonstrate proficiency in its application.	create a simple dish or drink. Using Visual Models: - Pupils will use visual models, such as drawings or pictures, to represent the sharing or mixing of objects or ingredients. T Pupils will be able to draw or identify simple visual representations that illustrate equal sharing and proportion.	approach that involves finding the value of one unit and then extending it to find the total. - Understand that the unitary method is a practical application of proportions. Introducing Proportions: - Explain that proportion relates one part to the whole and ratio compares one part to another part or parts. - Recognize that proportions are used to compare quantities in a way that maintains a consistent relationship.	the cost of a single item when given the total cost and quantity. - Use the unitary method to calculate one quantity when the unit price and the total are known. Scaling and the Unitary Method: - Learn how to use the unitary method to scale quantities up or down, such as converting measurements or adjusting recipes. - Solve problems involving the unitary method in scaling scenarios. Practical Applications: Real-World Applications of Ratio, Proportion, and the Unitary Method:



Real-Life Scenarios): - Calculate to total cost of ith when given a prices and quantities, simulating real shopping scenarios. - Apply addite skills to find the sum of multiple items, consider both the value coins and not - Use these to create and manage a shopping list during the supermarket of	tems list of al-life ition he le ering e of es. skills	Solving Proportions: - Learn methods to solve proportions, such as cross-multiplication or equivalent fractions. - Apply these techniques to solve problems involving proportions in various contexts, such as recipe scaling or map reading. Real-World Applications of	 Apply ratio, proportion, and the unitary method to practical situations, including price comparisons, measurement conversions, and recipe adjustments. Recognize how these concepts are used in daily life and various professions. Problem-Solving with Ratio, Proportion, and the Unitary Method: Solve complex problems that require the application of ratio, proportion, and the unitary method.
Calculating Change: - Determine change to be received after making a pure by subtracting total cost from	r chase g the	Ratio and Proportion: - Apply the concepts of ratio and proportion to solve real-world problems related to	- Analyse scenarios where these concepts are essential, and apply them to make informed decisions.



amount paid. - Accurately scaling, pricing, and - Accurately - Understand how count and provide - Understand how combination of proportion are used in everyday life, from adjusting and receiving recipe quantifies to addeting and determining when making distances on maps. Budgeting and determining purchases. distances on maps. Budgeting and comparison prices, - Learn to make informed decisions when shopping by comparing prices, comparing prices, - Set a budget - Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and			i		
Decision-Making: - Learn to make informed decisions when shopping by comparing prices, evaluating quality, and considering personal preferences. - Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and	- Accurately count and provide change using a combination of coins and notes. - Practice giving and receiving change during the supermarket visit when making purchases.			mixing ingredients. - Understand how ratio and proportion are used in everyday life, from adjusting recipe quantities to determining	
 Learn to make informed decisions when shopping by comparing prices, evaluating quality, and considering personal preferences. Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. Reflect on budgeting and 					
informed decisions when shopping by comparing prices, evaluating quality, and considering personal preferences. - Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and					
when shopping by comparing prices, evaluating quality, and considering personal preferences. - Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and					
comparing prices, evaluating quality, and considering personal preferences. - Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and					
evaluating quality, and considering personal preferences. - Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and					
and considering personal personal preferences. - Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and - Mathematical State					
preferences. - Set a budget for a shopping trip - and make choices that fit within the - Reflect on budgeting and - Reflect on					
- Set a budget for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and	personal				
for a shopping trip and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and					
and make choices that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and					
that fit within the budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and					
budget constraints. - Reflect on budgeting and					
- Reflect on budgeting and					
budgeting and		•			
	decision-making				



experiences du and after the supermarket vis	-		
Practical Application of Money Skills: - Apply money skills acquired during the supermarket vis to real-life situations, such shopping for groceries, perso items, or makin everyday transactions. - Gain hands- experience managing mone making purchas and handling change in a practical setting	t as nal y, es,		



	Cycle Three					
	Autumn 1			Autumn 2		
Number 1			Geometry & Measur	e		
Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	
Understanding Addition: - Build on the concept of addition by applying it to more complex scenarios. - Develop the ability to recognize and apply addition as a fundamental operation for combining quantities in various contexts, including numbers	Understanding Place Value: - Extend understanding of place value to numbers up to 1,000. - Recognize the significance of each digit's position in larger numbers, including thousands and hundreds. Column Addition and Subtraction: - Add and subtract two-digit numbers (10-99) using column addition	Column Addition and Subtraction: - Add and subtract numbers using the vertical column method. - Carry over and borrow when needed in column addition and subtraction. Ordering Decimals and Negative Numbers - Arrange decimals in ascending and descending order. - Understand the concept of negative numbers and place	Using a Ruler to Measure Lines: -Introduce learners to the concept of measurement using a ruler. Help them understand how to place a ruler alongside an object or line and count the units to find its length. Focus on measuring lines of different sizes in a hands-on and practical manner. Identifying Straight Lines: -Teach learners to recognize and	Identifying 2D Shapes: - Recognize and name common 2D shapes such as squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, and polygons. - Differentiate between these shapes based on their defining characteristics, such as the number of sides and angles. Describing Properties of 2D Shapes:	Calculate the Area of Triangles: -Students should be able to accurately calculate the area of triangles using the formula A = 0.5 x base x height, demonstrating a clear understanding of how to measure and apply the base and height of a triangle. Decompose and Calculate Compound Shape Areas: -Develop the ability to decompose complex shapes into simpler geometric components, such as triangles and rectangles. Students will then calculate the total area of	





Exploring Multiplication Concepts: - Deepen the understanding of multiplication by exploring it as a method for scaling up or repeated addition, e.g., 3 groups of 4 is equivalent to 4 + 4 + 4. - Apply multiplication to solve more complex problems involving larger numbers, arrays, and real-world situations. Introduction to Division Concepts: - Expand the comprehension of	numbers on an expanded number line, including values beyond 100. Multiplication Timetables: - Recall and apply multiplication facts confidently for times tables up to the 10 x table. - Solve multiplication problems involving two-digit numbers multiplied by single-digit numbers, demonstrating improved multiplication fluency. Long Multiplication skills to include two-digit by two-digit	Remainders in Division - Understand what a remainder is in division. - Solve division problems and express the remainder appropriately.	-Begin to introduce the concept of area by focusing on basic shapes like squares and rectangles. Show young learners how to count the number of squares inside these shapes to find their area in a visual and concrete way. Practical Application of Measurement: -Encourage practical application by having learners measure everyday objects, identify straight lines, and recognize basic shapes in their environment. Provide simple, hands-on activities that reinforce these concepts in a	shapes by adding the lengths of their sides. - calculate the area of basic shapes like rectangles and squares by counting unit squares or using formulas. Constructing and Drawing 2D Shapes: - Use rulers, protractors, and other tools to accurately draw 2D shapes with specific dimensions. - Understand how to construct shapes based on given criteria, like drawing a parallelogram with specific angles. Analysing Real-World	Theorem, recognizing it as a fundamental principle that applies to right-angled triangles. They should be able to state the theorem and its significance in geometry. Applying Pythagoras' Theorem: -Develop the ability to apply Pythagoras' Theorem to calculate the length of an unknown side (either the hypotenuse or another side) in a right-angled triangle. Students should be able to identify when the theorem is applicable and solve related problems accurately. Using Pythagoras' Theorem in Real-World Scenarios: -Apply Pythagoras' Theorem to solve real-world problems and practical situations, such as determining the distance between two points on a map, calculating the dimensions of a right-angled object, or assessing



division by delving into the concepts of sharing and grouping objects into equal parts for more extensive sets. - Solve division problems involving larger dividends, divisors, and quotients, and explore remainders and fractions.	multiplication using the grid method. - Apply the grid method for multiplication efficiently to solve more complex problems involving larger numbers. Division Using Written Methods: - Build on knowledge of division methods by learning and practising the	real-world context.	Applications of 2D Shapes: - Apply knowledge of 2D shapes to solve real-world problems, such as calculating the area of a room or determining the shape of a garden. - Recognize and describe the presence of 2D shapes in everyday objects and architecture.	the safety of structures involving right angles. Students should demonstrate the ability to translate mathematical concepts into real-world applications.
Recognizing Mathematical Symbols: - Continue to learn and recognize mathematical symbols such as addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (×), and division (÷).	practising the short division method. - Develop proficiency in solving division problems involving larger dividends and divisors, including remainders, using written methods such as short division.		Identifying Types of Angles: -Students should be able to distinguish and correctly identify different types of angles, including acute, obtuse, right, and straight angles, both in written descriptions and geometric figures.	



- Gain a deeper		
understanding of	Measuring Angles:	I
how these symbols	-Develop	I
,	proficiency in using	I
represent	a protractor to	I
mathematical	accurately measure	ľ
operations and	angles in degrees.	
apply them to		
more intricate	Constructing	
mathematical	Angles: -Learn to	ľ
expressions.	use a ruler and	I
	protractor to draw	ľ
Applying Basic	angles with	ľ
Maths Facts:	specified	I
	measurements.	ľ
- Build upon the	Students should be	ľ
recall of basic	able to construct	ľ
addition and	angles of various	
subtraction facts	sizes and types, including acute,	
for numbers 0-5 to	obtuse, and right	
include facts for	angles, following	
numbers up to 10	given instructions	
or higher.	or angles from a	
- Apply these facts	diagram.	
confidently and		
	Applying Angle	
efficiently to solve	Concepts:	ļ
a wide range of	-Apply knowledge	
mathematical	of angle types,	ſ
problems, laying	angle	I



the foundation for more advanced mathematical operations.				measurement, and angle construction to solve geometric problems and real-world scenarios. Students should be able to calculate missing angles in triangles, quadrilaterals, and other polygons, as well as use angles to solve problems involving direction and orientation.	
	Spring 1			Spring 2	
Number 2			Algebra		
Encountering	Developing	Enhancing	Encountering	Developing	Enhancing



Collecting Data from Simple Observations: - Develop the ability to collect basic data by counting and observing everyday objects or occurrences. - Practice recording the data in a simple,	Identifying Multiples and Factors: - Identify multiples and factors of a given number. - Find all factor pairs of a number, demonstrating a clear understanding of factors and multiples.	Exploring Square Numbers, Square Roots, and Powers: - Learn the concept of square numbers (e.g., 4, 9, 16) and square roots (e.g., $\sqrt{9}$ = 3). - Understand the concept of powers and how they relate to exponentiation (e.g., 2^3 = 8). Factors and Highest	Solving Simple Equations with Concrete Examples: - Explore basic equations with a single unknown, using everyday objects like apples or toys to represent numbers. - Begin to solve these equations by	Understanding unknowns/Unkno wns - Define and identify what an unknown is in mathematical expressions. - Recognize and use simple unknowns (e.g., x, y) to represent unknown quantities. Solving One-Step	Understanding unknowns and Constants - Define and distinguish between unknowns (representing unknowns) and constants (fixed values) in algebraic expressions and equations. - Identify unknowns and constants in given algebraic expressions. Solving One-Step Equations
organised manner, such as tally marks or simple drawings. Creating Basic Pictograms: - Learn to represent collected data using simple pictograms, where each picture or	Problem Solving with Multiplication and Division: - Solve problems that involve multiplication and division. - Apply knowledge of factors and multiples, as well as squares and cubes, to solve various	Common Factors (H.C.F): - Understand factors as numbers that divide evenly into another number. - Calculate the highest common factor (H.C.F) of two or more numbers. Advanced Currency Recognition and Handling:	finding the value of the unknown through physical manipulation, such as counting objects. Using Shapes and Pictures for Algebraic Ideas: - Understand that algebraic concepts can be connected to shapes and pictures.	Equations - Learn to solve one-step equations involving addition or subtraction. - Practise using inverse operations to isolate the unknown in equations like 3 + x = 7. Solving Simple Equations with Multiplication and Division	 Solve one-step equations involving addition or subtraction with integers and fractions. Use inverse operations to isolate the unknown, such as solving equations like 3x + 5 = 11. Solving One-Step Equations with Multiplication and Division Extend equation-solving skills to



symbol represents one unit of data. - Explore using easily recognizable symbols, like smiley faces or stars, to create the pictograms. Interpreting Pictograms for Number Patterns: - Understand that pictograms represent data visually and that patterns can emerge from the arrangement of symbols. - Begin to identify and discuss simple number patterns, such as which symbol appears	mathematical problems. Vocabulary of Prime Numbers and Composite Numbers: - Define and use the vocabulary related to prime numbers, prime factors, and composite numbers. - Distinguish between prime and composite numbers, understanding their properties. Reinforcing Vocabulary and Prime Number Recognition: - Continue to use and understand the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors, and	 Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of various coins and notes, including their denominations and distinguishing features. Apply this knowledge during a visit to a local supermarket, where you will identify and handle different currency denominations for real-life transactions. Money Management and Practical Budgeting: Develop practical money management skills by creating and managing a realistic shopping list based on specific needs, preferences, and budget constraints. Calculate the estimated total cost 	 Practise using drawings or shapes to illustrate basic equations, making the idea of unknowns more tangible. Discovering Balance in Equations: Explore the idea of balance by understanding that equations represent a balance between two sides. Engage with simple equations like "2 + 3 = 5" and "4 - 2 = 2" to grasp the concept of keeping both sides equal. 	 Extend equation-solving skills to include multiplication and division. Solve equations like 2x = 10 or 15 ÷ y 3 by applying inverse operations. Using Expressions to Represent Real-World Scenarios Translate real-World situations into simple algebraic expressions. Understand how to represent situations like "5 more than a number" as algebraic expressions (x + 5). Evaluating Expressions Learn to substitute values 	include multiplication and division. - Solve equations like 2y/4 = 6 or 8z - 7 = 17 by applying inverse operations. Translating Word Problems into Equations - Translate word problems and real-world scenarios into algebraic equations. - Understand how to represent situations like "twice a number increased by 4 is 18" as algebraic equations. Solving Two-Step Equations - Learn to solve two-step equations that involve both addition/subtraction and multiplication/division. - Apply a step-by-step approach to solve equations like 2x + 3 = 11 or 5y/2 - 1 = 9.



most frequently or least frequently in the pictogram.

Extending Pictogram Understanding: - Progress to

more complex pictograms, involving larger sets of data and a variety of symbols.

- Begin to recognize more intricate number patterns within these extended pictograms and discuss them with quidance. composite numbers. - Determine whether a number up to 100 is prime or composite and recall prime numbers up to 19.

Multiplying with Formal Written Methods:

- Multiply numbers with up to 4 digits by a one or two-digit number. - Utilise formal written methods, including long multiplication, particularly when multiplying by two-digit numbers.

Advanced Multiplication with Formal Methods: - Further practice

multiplying

of items on the shopping list, considering quantities, prices, and potential discounts to stay within budget.

Transaction Calculations and Efficient Payment Handling:

- Apply mathematical calculations to determine the total cost of items selected during the supermarket visit. considering any discounts or special offers. - Practise efficient payment handling by calculating change accurately and confirming receipts durina real-life

transactions at the

supermarket.

for unknowns and evaluate algebraic expressions. - calculate the value of expressions like 2x -3 when x is given. Identifying Patterns and Relationships

- Recognize

between numbers

- Explore how

changing the value

affects the outcome

and unknowns.

of a unknown

in algebraic

equations

Patterns:

expressions and

Identify Number

- Recognize and

number patterns in

describe linear

highlighting the

sequences,

patterns and

relationships

Applying Algebraic Skills to Practical Situations - Apply algebraic

problem-solving skills to practical scenarios, including calculating dimensions, rates, and prices.

- Solve problems that require setting up and solving two-step equations to find unknown quantities.

Solve Problems Involving Sequences:

-Apply understanding of linear number sequences to solve real-world problems and mathematical puzzles, requiring the recognition and manipulation of such sequences to find missing terms or make predictions.

Determine Term-to-Term Rules: Learn to identify and establish the



numbers up to 4 digits by one or two-digit numbers. - Extend proficiency in using formal written methods, particularly focusing on long multiplication for two-digit numbers. Mental Multiplication and Division: - Develop mental maths skills to multiply and divide numbers. - Draw upon known facts and multiplication	Financial Decision-Making: - Engage in informed financial decision-making by evaluating product options, comparing prices, and making choices based on quality, value, and personal preferences during the supermarket visit. - Reflect on and analyse the financial decisions made during the visit, considering how easy or difficult it was to remain within budget.	constant difference between consecutive terms. Extend Sequences: -Confidently use the terminology of position and term when describing linear sequences. -Extend existing number sequences both forwards and backwards by applying the identified pattern to predict and generate subsequent terms accurately.	term-to-term rule for linear sequences, understanding how each term relates to the previous term through addition or subtraction. Apply Position-to-Term Rules (nth term): Develop the ability to apply position-to-term rules to determine the value of a term at a specific position within a linear sequence without having to generate all previous terms.(nth term)
tables to perform mental calculations efficiently. Recognizing Coins and Notes: - Identify and distinguish various	Advanced Currency Recognition and Handling: - Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of various coins and notes, including their denominations and	Generalize and Express Pattern: -Develop the ability to generalise linear number patterns and express rules in words based on multiplying followed by either addition	Understanding Linear Graphs, Gradient, and Y-Intercept: -Students should be able to draw and interpret linear graphs using the equation y = mx + c, where "m" represents the gradient (slope) and "c"



coins and notes,	distinguishing	or subtractions.	represents the y-intercept.
including their	features.	(term to term rule)	They should be able to
denominations and	- Apply this		create linear graphs to
unique features.	knowledge during a	Solve Problems	represent numerical
- Recognize the	visit to a local	Involving	patterns and sequences
monetary value	supermarket, where	Sequences: - Apply	encountered previously,
associated with	you will identify and	understanding of	and understand the
each coin and	handle different	linear number	relationship between the
note.	currency	sequences to solve	graph's slope (gradient)
- Apply this	denominations for	real-world problems	and the rate of change in
knowledge during	real-life transactions.	and mathematical	the sequence.
a visit to a local		puzzles, requiring	Furthermore, students
supermarket,	Money Management	the recognition and	should be able to interpret
identifying the	and Practical	manipulation of	linear graphs, identify and
currency used in	Budgeting:	such sequences to	explain the significance of
transactions.	- Develop practical	find missing terms	the gradient and
	money management	or make	y-intercept, and use
Making Amounts	skills by creating and	predictions.	graphs to make
with Coins and	managing a realistic		predictions and draw
Notes:	shopping list based	•	conclusions about the
- Construct	on specific needs,		behaviour of numerical
specific monetary	preferences, and		patterns and sequences in
amounts using a	budget constraints.		graphical form.
combination of	- Calculate the		
coins and notes,	estimated total cost		
considering	of items on the		
different	shopping list,		
denominations.	considering		
- Demonstrate	quantities, prices,		
the ability to form	and potential		
amounts	discounts to stay		



accurately and	within budget.		
efficiently.			
- Practise making	Transaction		
purchases and	Calculations and		
paying for items at	Efficient Payment		
the local	Handling:		
supermarket using	- Apply		
the appropriate	mathematical		
currency.	calculations to		
	determine the total		
Money as a	cost of items		
re-cap on	selected during the		
Decimals:	supermarket visit,		
- Understand the	considering any		
connection	discounts or special		
between money	offers.		
and decimals by	- Practise efficient		
recognizing that	payment handling by		
cents represent	calculating change		
parts of a whole	accurately and		
dollar.	confirming receipts		
- Begin to use	during real-life		
decimal notation	transactions at the		
when dealing with	supermarket.		
monetary			
amounts, such as	Financial		
understanding that	Decision-Making:		
£1.50 can be	- Engage in		
represented as	informed financial		
1.50 pounds.	decision-making by		
	evaluating product		



Calculating Totals	options, comparing		
with Money	prices, and making		
(Including	choices based on		
Real-Life	quality, value, and		
Scenarios):	personal preferences		
- Calculate the	during the		
total cost of items	supermarket visit.		
when given a list of	- Reflect on and		
prices and	analyse the financial		
quantities,	decisions made		
simulating real-life	during the visit,		
shopping	considering how		
scenarios.	easy or difficult it		
- Apply addition	was to remain within		
skills to find the	budget.		
sum of multiple			
items, considering			
both the value of			
coins and notes.			
- Use these skills			
to create and			
manage a			
shopping list			
during the			
supermarket visit.			
Calculating			
Change:			
- Determine the			
change to be			
received after			



making a purchase		
by subtracting the		
total cost from the		
amount paid.		
- Accurately		
count and provide		
change using a		
combination of		
coins and notes.		
- Practice giving		
and receiving		
change during the		
supermarket visit		
when making		
purchases.		
Budgeting and		
Decision-Making:		
- Learn to make		
informed decisions		
when shopping by		
comparing prices,		
evaluating quality,		
and considering		
personal		
preferences.		
- Set a budget		
for a shopping trip		
and make choices		
that fit within the		
budget constraints.		



	i		
- Reflect on budgeting and decision-making experiences during and after the supermarket visit.			
Application of			
Money Skills:			
 Apply money 			
skills acquired			
during the			
supermarket visit			
to real-life			
situations, such as			
shopping for			
groceries, personal			
items, or making			
everyday transactions.			
- Gain hands-on			
experience			
managing money,			
making purchases,			
and handling			
change in a			
practical setting.			



Summer 1 Ratio & Proportion Encountering Developing Enhancing			Statistics & Probabilit	Summer 2 ty Developing	Enhancing
Sharing Equally: -Support learners to be able to understand and demonstrate the concept of sharing objects or items equally among a group. Aim to divide a collection of objects into equal parts and ensure that each part has the same number of items. Recognizing Proportion:	Understanding Ratios: - Define what a ratio is and recognize that it represents a comparison of two or more quantities. - Express ratios in the form of "a to b" or "a:b" and understand their significance in real-world contexts. Simplifying Ratios:	Ratio and Proportion:Understanding Ratio: 	Understanding Likelihood: -Help young learners understand the concept of likelihood by using everyday examples. Teach them to differentiate between things that are likely to happen, like the sun rising every day, and things that are unlikely, like finding a rainbow in their bedroom.	Understanding Probability Scales: - Develop a clear understanding of probability scales, including the concept that probabilities range from 0 (impossible event) to 1 (certain event), and how to interpret probabilities within this scale. Distinguishing Impossible and Certain Events:	Conditional Probability: -Gain proficiency in calculating conditional probabilities, understanding how the probability of one event changes when another related event has already occurred. Real-World Application of Probability: -Apply the knowledge of probability to solve real-world problems and make informed decisions,



-Help students	- Learn how to	- Define proportion	Exploring Simple	-Learn to	such as assessing risks,
recognize the idea	simplify ratios to	as a special type of	Events:	distinguish between	understanding odds in
of proportion by	their simplest form	equation that states	-Introduce the idea	events that are	games, and interpreting
using concrete	by dividing both	that two ratios are	of simple events by	impossible (with a	statistics in various
objects and visual	parts by their	equal.	presenting basic	probability of 0)	contexts.
aids. They will	greatest common	- Recognize that	scenarios with two	and events that are	
hopefully be able	factor.	proportions are used	outcomes, such as	certain (with a	
to compare the	- Apply this	to maintain	flipping a coin to	probability of 1) in	Discovering Mode:
sizes of different	simplification	consistent	get either heads or	various real-world	-Begin to understand
groups of objects	process to ratios to	relationships	tails. Help them	and mathematical	mode as the number that
and identify when	make them easier	between quantities.	grasp the idea that	scenarios.	appears the most in a set
one group has	to work with and		there are only a few		of numbers. Learn to
more or less than	understand.	<u>Comparison</u>	possible outcomes	Expressing	identify it in simple
the other.		Between Ratio and	in some situations.	Probability as a	datasets and recognize
	Using Ratios to	Proportion:		Fraction:	that sometimes there may
Mixing Simple	Compare		Recognizing More	- Mastering the skill	be more than one mode.
Recipes:	Quantities:	Identifying	and Less Likely:	of expressing	
-Introduce the	- Apply ratios to	Differences:	-Teach very basic	probabilities as	Exploring Range:
concept of mixing	compare different	- Identify the key	comparisons of	fractions,	-Explore the idea of range
and proportion	quantities or parts	differences between	likelihood, such as	recognizing that a	as the difference between
through simple	within a whole,	ratios and	recognizing that	probability of 0	the biggest and smallest
recipes, such as	such as comparing	proportions,	having sunny	means the event	numbers in a set. Practice
making fruit	the number of	emphasising that a	weather is more	cannot occur, and a	finding the range in
squash, fruit salad	boys to girls in a	proportion is an	likely during	probability of 1	smaller datasets to see
or a sandwich.	class.	equation involving	summer than	signifies that the	how data can vary.
	ciass.	equation involving	Juliner man	signines mai me	now data can vary.
	- Solve problems	two ratios.	having snow. Use	event is guaranteed	
	0.0.001				



- Learners will be	finding one	- Explain why	hands-on activities		
given the	quantity when the	proportions are used	to illustrate these	Calculating Simple	Finding the Median:
opportunity to	ratio and another	when comparing	concepts.	Probabilities:	-Learn to find the median
follow basic	quantity are given.	ratios in specific		-Develop the ability	by putting numbers in
instructions to		contexts.	Basic Probability	to calculate the	order and identifying the
combine different	Introduction to		Language:	probability of	one in the middle.
ingredients in the	the Unitary	Exploring the	-Familiarise	simple events by	Recognize that the median
right proportions	Method:	<u>Unitary Method:</u>	learners with simple	counting favourable	helps us find the middle
to create a simple	- Define the		probability words	outcomes and total	value in a set of numbers.
dish or drink.	unitary method as	Using the Unitary	like "likely,"	possible outcomes,	
	a problem-solving	Method to Solve	"unlikely," "certain,"	and express these	Understanding the Mean:
Using Visual	approach that	Simple Problems:	and "impossible."	probabilities as	-Introduce the concept of
Models: -Teach	involves finding	- Apply the unitary	Encourage them to	fractions or	the mean as the average
students to use	the value of one	method to solve	use these words to	decimals.	of a set of numbers. Begin
visual models,	unit and then	basic problems, such	describe the		to calculate the mean of
such as drawings	extending it to find	as finding the cost of	chances of events	Understanding the	small datasets by adding
or pictures, to	the total.	a single item when	happening in their	Probability of	the numbers together and
represent the	- Understand	given the total cost	daily lives.	Complementary	dividing by the count.
sharing or mixing	that the unitary	and quantity.		Events:	
of objects or	method is a	- Use the unitary		-Learn how to find	Estimating Mean from
ingredients. They	practical	method to calculate		the probability of	Grouped Data:
should be able to	application of	one quantity when		complementary	-Explore how to make an
draw or identify	proportions.	the unit price and the		events (the event	estimate of the mean from
simple visual		total are known.		not occurring), such	grouped data, using
representations	Introducing			as the probability of	simple frequency tables
that illustrate	Proportion:	Scaling and the		getting tails when	with easy-to-understand
		Unitary Method:		flipping a coin	categories. Learn the



equal sharing and proportion.

Practical **Application:** -Encourage practical application by having students engage in hands-on activities that involve sharing, proportion, and mixing. For example, they should be able to share a set of toys equally with their peers, compare the sizes of their portions, and help prepare a simple recipe with quidance.

Explain that proportion relates one part to the whole and ratio compares one part to another part or parts.
Recognize that proportions are used to compare quantities in a way that maintains a consistent relationship.

Solving Proportions: - Learn methods to solve proportions, such as cross-multiplicatio n or equivalent fractions. - Apply these techniques to solve problems involving - Learn how to use the unitary method to scale quantities up or down, such as converting measurements or adjusting recipes. - Solve problems involving the unitary method in scaling scenarios.

Practical Applications:

Real-World Applications of Ratio, Proportion, and the Unitary Method: - Apply ratio, proportion, and the unitary method to

practical situations, including price comparisons, measurement

versus the probability of getting heads. Calculating Compound **Probabilities:** -Explore the concept of compound probabilities, including the probability of two or more events occurring together (joint probability) and the probability of either event happening (mutually exclusive events).

basics of finding a central value from grouped information.

Comparing Averages: -Start comparing mode, range, median, mean, and estimated mean from grouped data in basic datasets. Begin to recognize which measure works best for different types of data.

Understanding Mode: -Define and recognize the mode as the most



proportions in	conversions, and	frequently	
various contexts,	recipe adjustments.	occurring value	
such as recipe	- Recognize how	within a dataset or	
scaling or map	these concepts are	list of numbers.	
reading.	used in daily life and	Learn to identify	
	various professions.	situations where	
Real-World		mode is a useful	
Applications of	Problem-Solving	measure of central	
Ratio and	with Ratio,	tendency.	
Proportion:	Proportion, and the		
- Apply the	Unitary Method:	Calculating Range:	
concepts of ratio	- Solve complex	-Understand the	
and proportion to	problems that	concept of range as	
solve real-world	require the	the difference	
problems related	application of ratio,	between the	
to scaling, pricing,	proportion, and the	highest and lowest	
and mixing	unitary method.	values in a dataset.	
ingredients.	- Analyse scenarios	Develop the ability	
- Understand	where these	to calculate the	
how ratio and	concepts are	range and interpret	
proportion are	essential, and apply	its significance in	
used in everyday	them to make	describing data	
life, from adjusting	informed decisions.	variability.	
recipe quantities			
to determining		Determining	
distances on maps.		Median: -Learn to	
		find the median of	



a dataset by
arranging the
values in ascending
order and
identifying the
middle value.
Explore how the
median represents
the central value
and is less
influenced by
outliers.
Calculating Mean:
-Define the mean
(average) as the
sum of all values in
a dataset divided
by the total number
of values. Develop
the skill to calculate
the mean and
recognize its utility
in summarising
l data
data.



Comparing Averages: -Explore situations where
mode, range,
median, and mean
may give different
results and
understand the
strengths and
limitations of each
measure in
different contexts.
Application of
Averages:
-Apply the concepts
of mode, range,
median, and mean
to analyse and
interpret real-world
data, such as exam
scores, income
distributions, and
sports statistics, to
draw meaningful
conclusions and



		make informed decisions.	